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Occupational Employment and Wages in Greenville-Mauldin-Easley – May 2014

Workers in the Greenville-Mauldin-Easley Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$19.51 in May 2014, about 14 percent below the nationwide average of \$22.71, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were higher than their respective national averages in 1 of the 22 major occupational groups. Nineteen groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including life, physical, and social science; computer and mathematical; and construction and extraction.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 3 of the 22 occupational groups: production; architecture and engineering; and transportation and material moving. Conversely, 13 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including education, training, and library; business and financial operations; and healthcare practitioners and technical. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Greenville-Mauldin-Easley Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2014

Major occupational group	Percent of tota	I employment	Mean hourly wage			
	United States	Greenville	United States	Greenville	Percent difference (1)	
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$22.71	\$19.51*	-14	
Management	5.0	4.8	54.08	47.14*	-13	
Business and financial operations	5.1	3.8*	34.81	30.15*	-13	
Computer and mathematical	2.8	2.1*	40.37	31.92*	-21	
Architecture and engineering	1.8	2.4*	39.19	37.69*	-4	
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.4*	33.69	24.38*	-28	
Community and social services	1.4	0.9*	21.79	18.83*	-14	
Legal	0.8	0.6*	48.61	(2)		
Education, training, and library	6.2	4.9*	25.10	23.07	-8	
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.1*	26.82	22.87*	-15	
Healthcare practitioner and technical	5.8	4.9*	36.54	32.67*	-11	
Healthcare support	2.9	2.6*	13.86	13.04*	-6	
Protective service	2.4	2.1*	21.14	15.83*	-25	
Food preparation and serving related	9.1	8.9	10.57	9.24*	-13	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.2	3.4	12.68	10.29*	-19	
Personal care and service	3.1	2.3*	12.01	10.39*	-13	
Sales and related	10.5	10.3	18.59	17.19*	-8	
Office and administrative support	16.0	16.1	17.08	15.56*	-9	
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	0.1*	12.09	13.82*	14	
Construction and extraction	3.9	3.3*	22.40	17.81*	-20	
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	4.2*	21.74	19.78*	-9	
Production	6.6	13.6*	17.06	15.75*	-8	

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Greenville-Mauldin-Easley Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2014 - Continued

	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
Major occupational group	United States	Greenville	United States	Greenville	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Transportation and material moving	6.8	7.2	16.57	13.88*	-16

Footnotes:

- (1) A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in Greenville is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.
- (2) Estimate not released

One occupational group—production—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Greenville-Mauldin-Easley had 42,220 jobs in production, accounting for 13.6 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 6.6-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$15.75, significantly below the national wage of \$17.06.

Some of the largest detailed occupations within the production group included team assemblers (14,490), inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers (2,320), and machinists (2,210). Among the higher paying jobs were first-line supervisors of production and operating workers, and tool and die makers, with mean hourly wages of \$27.20 and \$23.45, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were bakers (\$10.14) and production workers helpers (\$11.33). (Detailed occupational data for production are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/2014/may/oes_24860.htm.)

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See table 1.) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally. In the Greenville-Mauldin-Easley Metropolitan Statistical Area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the production group. For instance, metal and plastic computer-controlled machine tool operators were employed at 2.9 times the national rate in Greenville, and machinists, at 2.5 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, electrical and electronic equipment assemblers had a location quotient of 1.1 in Greenville, indicating that this particular occupation's local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce.

Note

A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

^{*} The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also surveyed, but their data are not included in the national estimates. OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Forms are mailed to approximately 200,000 sampled establishments in May and November each year. May 2014 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2014, November 2013, May 2013, November 2012, May 2012, and November 2011. The overall national response rate for the six panels is 74.3 percent based on establishments and 70.5 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 57.1 percent of total national employment. (Response rates are slightly lower for these estimates due to the federal shutdown in October 2013.) The sample in the Greenville-Mauldin-Easley Metropolitan Statistical Area included 2,658 establishments with a response rate of 73 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and 821 detailed occupations for the nation, states, metropolitan statistical areas, metropolitan divisions, and nonmetropolitan areas. In addition, employment and wage estimates for 94 minor groups and 458 broad occupations are available in the national data. OES data by state and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan area are available from www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcst.htm and www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcst.htm, respectively.

The May 2014 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/soc and information about the 2012 NAICS is available at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

Area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, S.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Greenville, Laurens and Pickens Counties.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/southeast. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/oes/2014/may/methods_statement.pdf.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2014

Occupation (1)	Employ	yment	Mean wages		
	Level (2)	Location quotient (3)	Hourly	Annual (4)	
roduction Occupations	42,220	2.1	\$15.75	\$32,760	
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	2,160	1.6	27.20	56,570	
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers	540	1.1	15.37	31,980	
Engine and Other Machine Assemblers	200	2.2	16.65	34,630	
Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters	220	1.2	14.08	29,28	
Team Assemblers	14,490	5.6	13.38	27,82	
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	360	0.7	11.08	23,04	
Bakers	340	0.9	10.14	21,09	
Butchers and Meat Cutters	420	1.4	11.91	24,77	
Food Batchmakers	100	0.4	13.49	28,07	
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	990	2.9	18.83	39,17	
Computer Numerically Controlled Machine Tool Programmers, Metal and Plastic	80	1.4	23.17	48,20	
Extruding and Drawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	480	2.9	21.41	44,52	
Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	360	0.8	18.92	39,36	
Grinding, Lapping, Polishing, and Buffing Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	280	1.8	17.97	37,38	
Lathe and Turning Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	70	0.7	14.86	30,90	
Machinists	2,210	2.5	19.58	40,72	
Molding, Coremaking, and Casting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	620	2.1	13.93	28,98	
Multiple Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	230	1.0	21.74	45,22	
Tool and Die Makers	240	1.4	23.45	48,77	
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	1,200	1.4	18.69	38,88	
Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	70	0.6	15.67	32,59	
Heat Treating Equipment Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	170	3.5	16.62	34,57	
Plating and Coating Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	80	1.0	16.01	33,3	
Prepress Technicians and Workers	90	1.1	18.03	37,50	
Printing Press Operators	610	1.6	18.04	37,5	
Print Binding and Finishing Workers	70	0.6	13.62	28,32	
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	660	1.4	9.42	19,59	
Pressers, Textile, Garment, and Related Materials	120	1.1	9.09	18,90	
Sewing Machine Operators Textile Bleaching and Dyeing Machine Operators and	730 160	2.3 6.2	10.70 12.39	22,2 <u></u> 9	
Tenders Textile Cutting Machine Setters, Operators, and	180	5.5	11.27	23,44	
Tenders Textile Knitting and Weaving Machine Setters,	850	16.4	13.91	28,94	
Operators, and Tenders Textile Winding, Twisting, and Drawing Out Machine	490	8.4	13.90	28,90	
Setters, Operators, and Tenders Extruding and Forming Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Synthetic and Glass Fibers	100	2.1	16.59	34,50	
and Tenders, Synthetic and Glass Fibers	280	1.4	15.25	31,72	
Sawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Wood	80	0.7	11.11	23,11	
Woodworking Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Except Sawing	230	1.4	14.94	31,08	
Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators	220	0.9	20.75	43,16	
Chemical Plant and System Operators	230	2.6	23.95	49,81	

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2014 - Continued

Occupation (1)	Emplo	yment	Mean wages	
	Level (2)	Location quotient (3)	Hourly	Annual (4)
Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	410	2.8	17.68	36,770
Grinding and Polishing Workers, Hand	40	0.5	17.23	35,840
Mixing and Blending Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	400	1.4	18.07	37,590
Cutters and Trimmers, Hand	(5)	(5)	14.26	29,650
Cutting and Slicing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	210	1.5	21.04	43,760
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	2,320	2.1	17.24	35,870
Medical Appliance Technicians	(5)	(5)	16.19	33,680
Ophthalmic Laboratory Technicians	(5)	(5)	13.75	28,610
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	1,470	1.7	12.88	26,800
Coating, Painting, and Spraying Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	280	1.4	17.55	36,500
Painters, Transportation Equipment	90	0.8	22.36	46,510
Photographic Process Workers and Processing Machine Operators	30	0.5	11.12	23,130
Molders, Shapers, and Casters, Except Metal and Plastic	160	2.0	12.62	26,260
Paper Goods Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders.	140	0.7	16.18	33,650
HelpersProduction Workers	1,850	1.9	11.33	23,570

Footnotes

⁽¹⁾ For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_24860.htm

⁽²⁾ Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

⁽³⁾ The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

⁽⁴⁾ Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a 'year-round, full-time' hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

⁽⁵⁾ Estimate not released.